

What does the foreign service of the United States consist of?

In a general way the term foreign service includes consuls, but they are not diplomatic officers. The diplomatic service includes ambassadors plenipotentiary, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, ministers resident, diplomatic agents, secretaries of embassy, special secretaries of legation and third secretaries of embassy. Officers of the army and navy serve as military and naval attaches to some of the embassies and legations. The grade of ambassador was established by act of Congress under the second Cleveland administration. The law provided that collateral 5 per cent bonds of the United States should be placed in the hands of a diplomatic representative of the United States to the United Kingdom who have been injured in States the president might appoint an heroic efforts to save human life in ambassador of the United States to somewhat better positions peculiarly that country. Congress, however, re-thought before until again able to work; recently recalled the discretionary authority given to the president and provided that embassies should be created only by legislation. There also are made to heroes or heroines as are now ten embassies—to Austria, the commission thinks advisable, each Hungary, Brazil, France, Germany, case to be judged on its merit. No Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, part of the fund goes to reward acts Russia and Turkey. We have many of heroism in war or for anything else consuls in foreign countries, but their duties relate to business and commercial affairs.

Is there anything in the Bible exempting newly married men from military service?

Deuteronomy, chapter xxiv, verse 6, reads, "When a man hath taken a new wife he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business, but he shall be free at home one year and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken."

What is meant by a buffer state? What are the buffer states of Europe?

It is a figurative expression. In mechanics a buffer is something that deadens the shock of a blow or the jar of a collision, a sort of fender. Hence a buffer state is one that lies between two rival nations and helps to keep them apart, while bearing the brunt of the war. At the beginning of the present war in Europe Belgium and Luxembourg were called buffer states because they lay in the path of the German forces that were to invade France. Generally little states have to serve as buffers for big ones and suffer the hardships of war without any of the glory. Another use of the term of recent origin is "buffer zones," meaning a strip or zone on either side of a boundary line dividing two states, which strip or zone both agree to regard as neutral.

How long did the Franco-German war last?

July 19, 1870, war was declared between France and Prussia and continued until May 10, 1871, when peace was signed.

Non-Resident Attachment Notice
The Proctor Coal Co. vs. D. E. Parsons, No. 3599

Before Frank Murphy Justice of the Peace, for Knox County, Tenn. In this cause it appears by the affidavit that the defendant, D. E. Parsons is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having issued and returned to me with levy on his property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, for four consecutive weeks commanding the defendant to appear before me at my office in Knoxville on May 4th 1917 at 12 o'clock in the afternoon to defend himself and to make defense to said suit or it will be proceeded with ex parte. This 12th day of April 1917
FRANK MURPHY,
Justice of the Peace for Knox Co. Tennessee

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How large is the Carnegie hero fund, and how is it administered or distributed?

The fund as established by its act of Congress consists of \$5,000,000 of first collateral 5 per cent bonds of the United States. The law provided that collateral 5 per cent bonds of the United States should be placed in the hands of a diplomatic representative of the United States to the United Kingdom who have been injured in States the president might appoint an heroic efforts to save human life in ambassador of the United States to somewhat better positions peculiarly that country. Congress, however, re-thought before until again able to work; recently recalled the discretionary authority given to the president and provided that embassies should be created only by legislation. There also are made to heroes or heroines as are now ten embassies—to Austria, the commission thinks advisable, each Hungary, Brazil, France, Germany, case to be judged on its merit. No Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, part of the fund goes to reward acts Russia and Turkey. We have many of heroism in war or for anything else consuls in foreign countries, but their duties relate to business and commercial affairs.

Please give the weight of a few everyday things measured by the barrel or bushel.

A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds, a barrel of salt 280 pounds, a barrel of beef 200 pounds; a bushel of Portland cement weighs 96 pounds and a bushel of lime 70 pounds.

Please name some of the principal works written by authors before they were twenty years of age.

Shelly wrote "Queen Mab" at eighteen; Bryant wrote "Thanatopsis" at nineteen; Burns wrote songs at the age of ten; everything Chatterton wrote was before he was seventeen; Tasso wrote "Rinaldo" at seventeen; Hugo issued his first volume of poems when he was twenty; Elizabeth Barrett Browning produced "An Essay on Mind" and other poems at eighteen; G. P. R. James wrote his "String of Pearls" at seventeen; Mrs. Hemans published her first volume of poems at sixteen; Boncicault wrote his first poem. There are no doubt to add to this list.

Who were the Democratic nominees for president after Lincoln?

In 1868, Horatio Seymour; in 1872, the party generally supported Horace Greeley, the Liberal Republican candidate, but an "old guard" nominated Charles O'Connor; in 1876, Samuel J. Tilden; in 1880, General Winfield Scott Hancock; 1884, 1888 and 1892, Grover Cleveland; 1896 and 1900, William J. Bryan; 1904, Alton B. Parker; 1908, William J. Bryan; 1912, Woodrow Wilson.

Please name a few of the important medical and surgical discoveries made under conditions growing out of the conflict in Europe.

Several unverified stories of remarkable operations along new lines have appeared, but as yet the operations have not been described in medical journals. Two Frenchmen, Drs. La Chaine and Vallee, announced in March, 1915, the discovery of a new antitoxin called "polyvalent," which has been successfully used in military hospitals. Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute and Dr. Henry D. Dakin of the Lister Institute have discovered, after exhaustive experiments at the Compiègne military hospital, what they say is the ideal antiseptic. It is made by adding carbonate of lime and boric acid to hypochlorite of lime. The discovery has been pronounced of great importance by the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

In regard to the \$20,000,000 the United States paid for the Philippines. To whom was this money paid—the Spanish government, to Emilio Aguinaldo, to the religious order, to the Catholic church or to the people?

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of \$20,000,000 within three months after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.—From the Treaty of Peace, Dec. 10, 1899.

THE DEATH ROLL OF INDUSTRY

Thirty Thousand Workers Are Killed Every Year.

700,000 ANNUALLY INJURED

Recognition of This Frightful and Preventable Wastage Should Be Included in Any System of National Preparedness—Need of Immigration Restriction—No Labor Famine.

By FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

It is impossible to record fundamental gains during the last year, because of organized labor's agitation, or to individualize probable gains during the year to come.

The best we can do is to observe tendencies. Prominent among these is the workers' seizure of the cry for "preparedness" to emphasize a danger in industry more deadly than battlefields.

Government statistics show that 30,000 men are annually killed and 700,000 are annually injured for a period of four weeks or over.

It has been stated that every year there are over 3,000,000 cases of industrial illness, caused mainly by long hours, low wages, dust, bad air, fumes, smoke, poisonings and poor ventilation and that through typhoid fever and malaria alone \$900,000,000 is annually lost to this nation—enough to equip the largest army and navy in the world and then have a balance sufficient to pay the tuition of every boy now in college.

A system of national preparedness which does not include recognition of this frightful and preventable wastage is the preparedness urged by big business. A morality that ignores these facts and condemns war is based on meaningless phrases.

Another present day tendency is the acceptance of organized labor's position on immigration restriction. During the last year the acid test of experience has verified the claim of trade unions that American institutions cannot assimilate nor American living standards resist the flood tides of induced immigration that has been the policy of the captains of industry. Information and reports received by the officers of the American Federation of Labor clearly demonstrate the fact that a "labor famine" exists only where employers still demand long hours at low wages and where they ignore the living standards set by the workers.

Another element among employers who talk of the scarcity of labor do so to entice a sufficient number of idle workers to their factory gates as a menace to those employed and who are liable to demand better conditions. These employers oppose restriction of immigration because restriction will defeat their policy of having two or more men for every job.

Another tendency is the growing opposition to labor injunctions, which class labor power as property. The congress of the United States has voiced this opposition in amendments to the anti-trust laws. Judicial interpretations of the term "property" in the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution are losing their force. What was originally intended to end slavery has been used to thwart the enactment of social legislation, but courts have failed to check the swelling tide of democracy.

The trade union movement is conscious of the part it has played in the tendencies above referred to, and this consciousness will be an inspiration to greater effort during the coming year.

COMPENSATION DECISIONS.

Courts of California and New York Reach Opposite Conclusions.

The supreme court of California has decided that an employer in that state is not liable under the workmen's compensation law for injuries to an employee which he received as the result of being tickled by a fellow workman. Judge Melvin, writing the opinion, pointed out that an accident for which the employer may be held responsible "must be one resulting from a risk reasonably incident to the employment." The court said in part:

"That the act of his fellow servant was but momentary and without malice and not in excess of the usual intercourse between servants makes no difference. Suppose the fellow employee had tripped him up intentionally, but playfully. Would any one contend that the employer was liable because his servants (perhaps entirely without his knowledge) had established a custom of tripping one another? We cannot see how this assault differed from any other. Flint was hyperaesthetic in that he was peculiarly sensitive to tickling. This was known to his associates. His fellow servant who tickled him as he was going down a stairway carrying a bucket in his hand may have been an amiable person who merely intended a bit of rough play, but unless he was an idiot he must have seen that such a prank was attended with some danger. . . . We cannot see that it is our duty to measure the dynamics of assaults and to hold that the master must be charged with foreseeing and insuring against those which are playfully intended and which may be sanctioned by a custom existing among his servants." The New York court of appeals reached an opposite conclusion in the practically similar case of *In re Heitz*.

COMPENSATION LEGAL.

The United States supreme court has finally and forever settled the constitutionality of workmen's compensation laws passed by the states. Whether they are voluntary or compulsory, whether they compel state insurance by employers or leave the choice of insurance companies open to them, they are not in conflict with the United States constitution and are within the powers reserved to the states. Probably the most significant part of the decisions recently announced for the tribunal is the denial that an employer has a constitutional right to common law defense or any of them.—Philadelphia Press.

WARNING TO EMPLOYERS.

New York Industrial Commission Says They Must Insure Workers.

Employers who do not take out compensation insurance for their employees are likely to go to jail if they do not mend their ways.

Many complaints have reached the State Industrial Commission in the last few weeks of employers who have not protected their employees by taking out compensation insurance as provided by the state law.

Until the legislature of 1916 acted the New York state compensation law provided that where an employer had not taken out compensation insurance and one of his employees was injured the state industrial commission could institute civil action against the employer, under which not only the compensation could be recovered, but heavy penalties as well. In such an action the employer could not plead in defense any negligence on the part of the injured employee or contributory negligence on the part of any fellow employee.

The legislature of 1916 made failure to take out compensation by employers whose business was covered by the compensation law a misdemeanor, thus providing a jail penalty in addition to the civil remedies already provided. At a recent meeting the State Industrial Commission considered at length the increase in complaints against negligent employers, and it was decided that from now on its legal bureau should take the necessary steps to prosecute such offenders criminally.

"Employers who neglect to take out compensation do more to discredit the compensation law than any other agency," said Chairman John Mitchell of the New York state industrial commission. "When injured employees find that they have not been protected by the compensation law, as they had been led to believe they were, they are not familiar with the requirements of the law and jump to the conclusion that in some way the state has not kept its agreement with the injured workers. It is the business of the industrial commission to see that injured workmen receive the compensation the law intended they should receive. Hence the commission intends to resort to severe measures if employers will not do their part in insuring their employees against accident. We hope that this announcement will serve to warn employers who, either ignorantly or intentionally, have sought to evade the law for pecuniary personal gain. All our inspectors and agents have been diligent in their inquiries of the employers whom they visit as to whether compensation insurance has been provided or not, but there are many employers who do not come under the jurisdiction of the industrial commission. The complaints that have reached us are against firms, corporations or individuals not reached by our inspectors."

MILITARY SERVICE.

Gompers Favors Compulsory Training When Volunteers Fail.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the course of a recent interview said he was in favor of compulsory training and service, either military or industrial, only after voluntary service had been proved a failure.

"We must have service," he said. "It should be voluntary. There must be no compulsory service enforced until every opportunity is given to prove voluntary service ineffective."

"Though not forgetting the present situation, we must still talk in terms of peace. The great recent conference, however, pledged labor's service to the country in any form whatever." "But at the same time the resolution specifically declares the government must recognize the organized labor movement as the agency through which it must co-operate with wage earners."

"On the other hand, labor believes voluntary service should have more of a trial. The voluntary idea has not yet been sufficiently tried to warrant the immediate adoption of a policy of compulsory service."

"There is a lot of difference between training that is voluntary, entered into and encouraged by propaganda and education, and that of compulsion."

Asked what form of service labor would render, Mr. Gompers replied:

"It is a little too early to answer that. I cannot say now whether labor would train for the industrial or military end of the war. But you know it requires three men in a factory for every man in the trenches to keep an army supplied. Labor's forces are large."

"Perhaps our plans for this will be known soon, but we will have to get down to a working basis."

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NEAR-SIGHTED?

Some providers are so "near-sighted" they only provide for NOW—while others are generously "far-sighted" and provide for NOW and TOMORROW

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MINE FOREMEN EXAMINATION FOR KNOXVILLE

The Board of Mine Foremen Examiners for the State of Tennessee will hold an examination at the Atkin Hotel, Knoxville, April 24-25 26.
R. A. Shiflett,
Chief Mine Inspector

TO CHARLEY WADDELL
Wayne Eckle vs. Mary Waddell
State of Tennessee. In Chancery
Court of Knox County. No. 15232

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Charley Waddell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that the defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four consecutive weeks.
This the 31st day of April 1917
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master
O. L. White, Sol.

TO LUCY LEE BOYD
George E. Boyd vs. Lucy Lee Boyd
State of Tennessee. In Chancery
Court of Knox County. No. 15238

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Lucy Lee Boyd is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 6th day of April 1917
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master
Wright Jones & Sexton Solrs.
April 7 14 21 28 1917

TO BEN F. CASTEEL

Edna M. Casteel vs. Ben F. Casteel
State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County. No. 15244
In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to that the defendant Ben F. Casteel is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so

that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, of Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.
This 6th day of April, 1917
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.
J. W. Saylor, Sol.

TO WILL EMMONS
Annie Emmons vs. Will Emmons
State of Tennessee. In Chancery
Court of Knox County. No. 15243

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Will Emmons is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.
This 7th, day of April 1917
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master
John A. Huff, Sol.

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TO MARY HARLAN
W. B. Harlan vs. Mary Harlan
State of Tennessee. In Chancery
Court of Knox County. No. 15262

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Mary Harlan is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks.
This 7th day of April, 1917
J. C. FORD, C. & M.
Bowen & Anderson, Solrs.
April 7 14 21 28 1917

Non-Resident Attachment Notice.
Service Garage Co. vs. L. C. Rumbaugh

Before J. R. Ailor Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tenn.

In this cause, it appears by affidavit that the defendant L. C. Rumbaugh is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him and an original attachment having been issued and returned to me with levy upon an Overland Roadster Automobile it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, for four consecutive weeks, commanding that said defendant, appear before me, at my office in Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 16th of May, 1917 and make defense to said suit, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

This 17th. day of April 1917
J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.

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